

IDEAS.

The will gives the name to the work.
Like the bird, so the egg.
Concord neighbors, discord destroy.
He who says A, must also say B.
He who will not receive advice cannot receive help.

BEREA COLLEGE WINTER TERM OPENED

JANUARY 2,
With Largest Crowd of Students Ever Gathered in Eastern Kentucky.
SPECIAL PAIRS will be taken to provide for still others who are delayed by high water, or by schools not yet finished.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

In spite of careful plans for his capture, the bandit, Rastell and seven hundred followers escaped to the mountains when their stronghold was stormed by the Sultan of Morocco in Africa.

The Japanese embassy has received advice to the effect that there will be no change in the program of sending to Honolulu and later to the Pacific coast, a fleet of Japanese warships on a mission of friendship and good will.

Reports from Washington differ as to what the United States is likely to do toward bringing into the Congo Free State scandal. It seems certain that Secretary of State Root has come to hold a view more favorable to action by this country together with Great Britain and possibly France.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

The discussion of the shooting in Brownsville, Tex., resulted in the discharge of three companies of negro troops by the president, will continue this week to be the topic of chief interest in the south.

Andrew Carnegie has donated \$750,000 to build a permanent home for the Bureau of American Republics in Washington.

The army is short of men in all branches and an urgent appeal for recruits has been sent out by the war department.

Of seventy-two persons lynched in the United States last year, seventy, according to the poll of the New Orleans Post-Tribune, were negroes, the forty covered including fourteen southern states. Attempted or successful criminal assault was the cause of the lynching in thirty-six of the cases. It is not a record for either the race of the lynched or lynchers to be proud of and shows conditions of life in the south which prevent it from fullest development, industrially and otherwise.

President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died last week of heart disease. He was a captain of industry of large magnitude, whose rise to power from the ranks was due to merit. He will live longer in history because of his daring and partially completed plan for carrying his company's terminals from Jersey City into the heart of New York City and beyond, and because of the moral support given by him to President Roosevelt's policy of giving the Interstate Commerce Commission a greater power over the railroads.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Rains have caused much damage in the vicinity of Hickman and several houses have been wrecked by landslides. The Ohio River at Evansville and Western Kentucky cities continue to rise, with much suffering and damage on the south. Farmers and logging men will lose heavily.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has agreed upon the amount to be expended for the improvement of the upper Cumberland River.

It is rumored at Jackson that John Smith, jointly indicted with James and Elbert Hargis for the murder of Dr. Cox, will go on the stand and lay bare the whole plot. The case against Hargis and others was called Monday but was postponed on account of absent witnesses.

Simple Remedies for Common Ailments By Dr. R. B. Cowley.

The best thing to take the smart out of a burn is a saturated solution of picric acid. This is made as follows: To a bottle full of water, add picric acid till the water will dissolve no more. Cork the bottle and keep it in a handy place. When any one gets burned or scalded, wet a cloth with this solution and lay it on the burn. If the burn covers more than one square foot of surface, do not use picric acid except for the first application, since its long continued use on such a large surface may cause poisoning. In such case apply to the burn equal parts of lard and lime water and cover with surgeons' cotton or perfectly clean cloths which have been boiled before using.

In case picric acid is not handy, wet the part, cover thickly with baking soda and wrap to keep out the air.

HAVING NICE PEOPLE AROUND.

It would be fine if all our neighbors and the people we have to meet every day were good, kind, courteous people, wouldn't it? Now we can't change them all just as we would like to do, but there is one rule that will do wonders toward making them what we would like to have them be, and that is: **be yourself the kind of a person you would like to have your neighbor be.** There are three good reasons why this is the best rule you can adopt:

First: **Your neighbor will treat you about as you treat him.** If you are quarrelsome, he will quarrel with you. If you are generous, he will be generous to you. If you are mean, he will try to get even with you. Do as you would be done by, and **you will be done by as you did.**

Secondly: If you are just the right sort of person your neighbors will know it and they will like you, and **the more they like you the more they will grow like you.** One walking sermon is worth twenty preached ones. Many people think that honesty doesn't pay and that one can't be kind and good all the time. There's only one way you can prove they are wrong—you know what it is!

Thirdly there are children all around that are going to be the men and women of the country in a few years. You think they don't notice what you do, but they are watching you all the time and copying your words and actions and even your motions. **They learn ten times as much from what you do and what you are as from what you say.** If you want the children to become the finest kind of men and women, don't talk to them so much but **show them.**

WINTER TERM OPENING.

Sights to Make a Parent's Heart Glad—Never on Many, Never Such Prompt—Ising Students as Now.

The winter term opens more favorably than any other term in the history of the institution. To begin with there was a much larger number of students on hand the first day, and all the offices were arranged so advantageously that without tedious delays the students were promptly classified and at work.

In the second place the large number of students made it possible to give each one almost exactly what he or she needed. Each student was placed with a group of other students like himself so that he could make the most rapid progress.

In the next place, the different departments of the institution help one another. The Normal students have many benefits from being in the same

and the services of the thoroughly trained librarian and her assistant and student helpers makes the library itself worth to each student more than can be estimated in money.

A big number of students arrive each day, and having been detained by the high water, and others by the necessity of finishing their schools. The great plan was taken to receive these late comers and enable them to get on with the ones already started. Special arrangements were made for all such as have been delayed and many are expected next Monday and the Monday following.

The Mountain Champion.

The CITIZEN has a before it things that, in the interest and promotion of the people of Eastern Kentucky, with an educational opportunity of the right kind, the young



Faithfully Yours—
Wm. Goodell Frost.

institution with the College, Academy, and Industrial departments. The Model School students have many advantages from participating in the general privileges of Berea College.

Above all has been the great advantage of a large number of thoroughly prepared instructors. Several new teachers of importance have been added to the force this winter.

The first gatherings in the new Chapel have been wonderfully inspiring. Immense as this building is it is thronged with bright and ambitious young people, and the school-worship each morning is a time looked forward to with anticipation by every student.

The Carnegie Library has come in to full use. The transfer of the books about thirty thousand in all, has been an interesting operation, and a large part of it was done by volunteer work of the students. Now, the quiet reading rooms, the convenient catalog, the works of reference and abundant supply of magazines and newspapers,

men and young women of our mountain counties will do large things for the honor of the state and the nation.

It has been a great delight the last few days to see the unimagined number of young people who are coming to Berea where they are sure they will receive the right kind of education, and where they will become acquainted with each other and so be ready to cooperate for the general good throughout all their future lives.

Already several great projects for the improvement of Eastern Kentucky are being discussed among the Berea students, and there can be no doubt but that their association in Berea this winter will be worth more to the state than a dozen state-conventions which could be held only for a single day. What is needed is a mountain spirit, and a widespread acquaintance among the young people of the different counties so that they can act together with confidence and effect.

Chief Contents of This Number.

PAGE ONE.
Ideas.
From the Wide World.
In Our Own Country.
Commonwealth of Kentucky.
The Mountain Champion.
Had You Thought of It?
The Citizen as a Newspaper.
It has new letters every week or two from about twenty-five correspondents in eight or ten mountain counties and is extending that list. It gives news from relatives and friends all thru the mountains and even in many other states where they have gone. People in Maine and California and Texas and even in other countries in South America and Europe depend upon The Citizen for news of their friends in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. It gives news of the hundreds of students who have left their mountain homes to make the most of themselves by getting an education in Berea College. It gives the latest news of the state of Kentucky, its politics, its industries, its fight for law, order and temperance. It gives the most important news of the whole country and world in few words and simple style so that those who have not had a great education and have no time to read many papers and magazines, may still know all the most important things that are happening in the world.
Not for the benefit of its owners but for the benefit of its readers, not to make money but to make good citizens is the motto of The Citizen.
It costs only \$1.00 per year and premiums worth more than half of that are given to new subscribers. It is getting better all the while. It is already by far the best paper in Kentucky for the mountain people. Will it not pay you to subscribe.

Had You Thought of It?

Sometimes we buy gold bricks from swindlers that come along, and after our hard-earned money is gone, find we have been swindled. It often happens, however, that we miss the chance of getting a great and good bargain because it has not always been covered with gold paint or described in bright colors by the agent. Readers of The Citizen, and especially those who see it, but are not regular subscribers, will do well to think carefully about these facts:

The Citizen is a Christian family newspaper. As a Christian paper it tells the truth just as far as it can be found out, about people, about politics, about religion, and it stands for everybody and everything that is right, and opposes everything that is wrong, no matter where it is or who does it. It stands against Mormonism, for Mormonism is false religion that is dangerous to the family, the true church and the national government. It opposes the liquor business. In the saloon is one of the worst enemies of the home and nation. It prints the Sunday School lesson each week, for the Sunday school is one of the best institutions in the world. It stands for good laws and for good men to make and enforce them, whatever party they belong to. It favors the republican party in Kentucky because the democratic party has stolen their right to full representation from thousands of voters in Kentucky, and they will never get their rights back again until some other party comes into power and restores them their rights.

The Citizen is a family newspaper. It considers all the needs of the family, especially the mountain family. Every week it gives some space to the needs of the home, cooking recipes, and hints for making the home cosy, comfortable, clean and beautiful. It gives simple remedies for common sicknesses and tells how to stop the spread of disease. Then it gives the best advice for making the farm and garden and chicken yard pay, and for making roads better. It is all the time helping to make the school better, giving hints to teachers and parents from those who know most about school teaching. It contains stories, games and other things for the children and young people. It has a fine continued story running all the time, one of the latest by some author who has made himself famous in the world.

The Citizen as a Newspaper.
It has new letters every week or two from about twenty-five correspondents in eight or ten mountain counties and is extending that list. It gives news from relatives and friends all thru the mountains and even in many other states where they have gone. People in Maine and California and Texas and even in other countries in South America and Europe depend upon The Citizen for news of their friends in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. It gives news of the hundreds of students who have left their mountain homes to make the most of themselves by getting an education in Berea College. It gives the latest news of the state of Kentucky, its politics, its industries, its fight for law, order and temperance. It gives the most important news of the whole country and world in few words and simple style so that those who have not had a great education and have no time to read many papers and magazines, may still know all the most important things that are happening in the world.
Not for the benefit of its owners but for the benefit of its readers, not to make money but to make good citizens is the motto of The Citizen.
It costs only \$1.00 per year and premiums worth more than half of that are given to new subscribers. It is getting better all the while. It is already by far the best paper in Kentucky for the mountain people. Will it not pay you to subscribe.

GROW WITH A GROWING BANK

Do You Know the Difference
Between a Bank and a
Trust Company?

A Trust Company can do anything that a Bank can and it can do a great many things which a Bank cannot do. These are too numerous to mention here but we would like to tell you about them. We found that our powers were too much limited as a Banking Company so we have reorganized as a Bank and Trust Co.

Our Growth Has Been Very Rapid
AND IT WILL BE MORE SO IN THE FUTURE.

It will pay you to bring your business to us as we can not only furnish you with every facility and safety, accorded by a bank but there are almost endless ways in which we can serve you.

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO. BEREA, KY.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Everything to be Sold by April 1st

PROPERTY SOLD
ALREADY

Dry Goods and Notions;
Hats, Caps, Shoes; General
Hardware; Farming Tools;
Queensware, Tinware; General Merchandise.

\$5000 Worth of Goods

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

Big Reduction
In All Lines. **A. P. Settle, Jr.**

The Charter of the Berea National Bank.
No. 8435.

Treasury Department.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1906.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of November, 1906.

[SEAL] T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank opens December 1.

S. E. WELCH, Pres.

WRIGHT KELLY, Vice-Pres.

J. L. GAY, Cashier.

PAINT TRUTH

IN A NUT SHELL

When you paint your building there are two kinds of paint to select from:

1st—Good prepared paint ready for use.

2nd—Lead and oil mixed by hand. You should always choose the good prepared paint. It costs less, wears longer, and looks better.


We can tell you why this is particularly true of

SHERWIN- WILLIAMS PAINT

Come in and let us give you more than a nutshell of truth

The fall is a splendid time to paint.

SOLD BY



SWP

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. E. L. Robinson who lives on Chestnut street is reported to have typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. M. Early, who has been real sick is able to be out again.

Judge T. J. Coyle, now of Florida, was in town the first of the week.

Last Friday night a surprise party was given Miss Martha Settle. About thirty young people were present and all report a pleasant time.

Mr. Anderson Crawford, one of Berea's oldest citizens has been seriously ill for some time but is thought to be a little better.

Revival services are being held at the Baptist Church this week. Mr. W. J. Cooke is conducting them.

A reunion of cousins was held last Wednesday night at the home of Rev. C. A. Van Winkle.

Mrs. Dlay Parsons, who came and helped care for her sister Lucy during her illness, has returned to Drip Rock to finish her school.

Mrs. W. A. Ogg, who has been very sick is able to be out again.

Mr. Quinn of Paint Lick has moved into the west end of town.

A Letter from the Lyceum Committee

To the Citizens of Berea, and Students of Berea College.

Berea, Ky., Jan. 7.

Dear Friend or Foe:

(Not of us, bless you,—you are our friend, anyway, or at least we are yours,—but friend or foe of your own interests—and it is up to you to decide which.)

We want to tell you what we have been doing for you and ask you what you are going to do for yourself. We have arranged for a better winter Lyceum Course than has ever been given in Berea before. It will cost a lot of money. We shall not make a cent out of it. The College will not make a cent out of it—in fact they give the Chapel, heated and lighted for the entertainments, free. The benefit is all for you. If we have any money left after this course is over, it will go to make next year's course better. If we come out badly in debt, it may be years before we can give us good a course again. It depends on you and your friends whether we are to gain or lose for you.

The first number in the course will be two popular lectures by Charles Walton Seymour of New York. The first on "Cleopatra" the famous and beautiful Egyptian queen of nearly nineteen centuries ago, will be given at 7 p. m., Saturday, January 19, and the second lecture on "La Fayette" the great French patriot and friend of America, comes at the same hour on Monday, January 21. Mr. Seymour will make these people so real that they will seem to appear before us and live and speak. Mr. Seymour has lectured with greatest success before hundreds of universities, colleges, high schools and clubs and his lectures will interest the youngest students and yet inform the best educated teachers. In order that no Berea student may have in miss this wonderful opportunity, a special rate will be made for them for these two lectures.

The third number of the course will be the grand concert given by the Ernest Gamble Concert Party on Saturday, February 9th, at 7:30 p. m. This party consists of three fine musicians, Ernest Gamble, a bass singer, one of the finest in the country; Mr. Sam Lamberon, a splendid pianist, and Miss Verna Leone Page a violinist who has made a triumphal tour of over twenty states. Altogether this is one of the best concert

companies of the United States, and Bereans may expect to hear the kind of music that rich people in the large cities near on this occasion. Those who buy single admission tickets to this concert will have to pay 50 cents each for them. Those who have course tickets will have the advantage of the much lower rate explained later.

The last number of the course will be a dramatic recital of Shakespeare's Macbeth, by Prof. James Watt Raine, on Monday, March 11, at 7:30 p. m. The entire play, with a few omissions in order to bring it within the time, will be given. Those who have heard any of Prof. Raine's readings will know that this entertainment will be of the same class as the others offered—a splendid presentation of one of the greatest plays of the greatest English author.

Course tickets will be on sale for students in the Cooperative Store, and for citizens and College workers at the Porter Drug Company. Season tickets for the four entertainments cost \$1.00 for adults and 50 cents for children under sixteen. Single admissions cost 35 cents for adults and 20 cents for children, except in case of the Gamble Concert, which will cost 50 cents for adults and 30 cents for children. You will save over a third by getting course tickets.

Hoping that you will see your way clear to be friendly to yourself, we are,

Your Lyceum Committee,
E. ALBERT COOK,
R. H. COWLEY,
C. D. LEWIS.

Bank Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Berea Banking Company was held in the bank's offices last Saturday. After receiving a report from the cashier on the last year's business, a dividend of eight per cent. was voted to be paid to the stockholders, and 2.54 per cent. was voted to be carried to the surplus fund.

The election of officers for the year 1907, resulted in the selection of the following directors: J. J. Moore, J. E. Johnson, J. W. Dinmore, J. W. Herndon, A. W. Stewart, Dr. P. Cornelius, E. T. Fish, Chas. Burdette and W. H. Porter, Mr. Stewart being the only new member, the others having served as directors for a number of years. Mr. Stewart is a resident of Wildie, in Rockcastle county, is a first-class business man, and is well known for his sterling character and integrity.

Mr. J. J. Moore was re-elected as president, Dr. P. Cornelius, vice-president; W. H. Porter, cashier; and E. M. Livingston, assistant cashier.

The bank purchased from Porter & Cornelius the new, handsome brick and stone building just being completed on Main street. The bank will occupy the south half of the building and the other side will be occupied by the Porter Drug Company. The bank is to be congratulated on securing this fine new building which is well adapted to the needs of the institution.

The Berea Bank and Trust Company starts the new year with a capital of \$50,000.00, a surplus of \$10,000.00, a permanent home of its own, and deposits of over \$165,000.00, divided among a thousand customers.

Farewell to Prof. Mason.

Last Monday night, January 7th, about 7:15, a multitude including most of the "Convocation" marched mysteriously from Mrs. Todd's house to Prof. Mason's residence. In order that the prey might not escape, the librarian entered the back door while the rest of the attacking party boldly entered in front, depositing a useful collection of lanterns on the porch, and ok possession of the parlor and sitting room. With their usual hospitality, Prof. and Mrs. Mason welcomed their unexpected guests and awaited an explanation. After some minutes of social conversation, Mr. Osborne said: "Prof. Mason, I believe Prof. Raine has something to say to you."

Then Prof. Raine with some humorous circumlocutions explained that the assembly had met to show their regard for Prof. Mason on the eve of his departure from Berea, by the presentation of a leather toilet case, containing brushes, mirrors, etc. The present had not arrived yet but was to be forwarded to Prof. Mason in Washington in time for him to prepare suitably for his call at the White House. Prof. Mason replied with a couple of good stories and deeply felt words of appreciation and love for Berea, and the party broke up, giving farewell greetings to Prof. Mason. He left for his work for the government in the Department of Agriculture, on Wednesday.

Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A letter comes from G. B. Grigsby, for three years a Berea student, now teaching school at Daley, Perry county, speaking of his interest in Berea and appreciation of the kindness of the people where he is teaching. He tells of Mr. C. D. Combs and wife and Marion Shepherd passing thru Daley on their way to Berea College.

A letter from Rev. Howard Murray Jones, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Kalamazoo, Mich., says that all Berea's interests are very dear to him. He sends regards especially to Professors Marsh and Raine who were his classmates in Oberlin.

Prof. Dinmore gave the Monday lecture.

President and Mrs. Frost left Tuesday for a trip north and east to be gone about six weeks.

George Kirk, of Pennington, Va., stood highest in an examination for State Certificate where there were more than one hundred applicants. Mr. Kirk is a graduate of the Normal Department of Berea College and we are sure that he is a credit to his teachers and friends.

Willard Lake, a former student has entered the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky.

Sellers Conley, who was a student in the Normal Department for several years past is now holding the position of cashier of the bank at Blaine Ky. Mr. Conley frequently writes to his teachers and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood of Cincinnati were College visitors Monday.

Mr. Abraham Joseph, of Washington, D. C., arrived Tuesday to enter school.

Miss Mattie Morgan of Hyden, Ky., arrived Sunday to enter school.

Miss Louise Frey of Linn, Ky., arrived Tuesday night to enter school.

Miss Frey taught during the fall term.

American Beauty Corsets, all styles, for sale at
MRS. S. R. BAKER'S.

PUBLIC SALE.

As I have decided to go west, I will sell to the highest bidder on Saturday, January 19, my two mill plants, one Grist Mill situated at Round Hill, one mile north of Kirksville, Madison county, Ky., consisting of the following: One stationary boiler, 36 inches diameter, 12 feet long, 23 three-inch tubes; one 7 1/2 by 16 inch side-crank engine; one 24 under runner, French burr mill for meal; one No. 7 Bowsher combined feed grinder, one hand corn sheller, one six hundred pounds platform scales, one good mill-house, all in good repair. This mill and house is on leased land and lease can be renewed for term of years at a reasonable price.

Also one saw mill, situated on the Jennie Hagan farm, three miles east of Round Hill, in Madison county, Ky., consisting of one twenty-horse power portable boiler, one 9x12 center-crank engine, one sawmill head block, opens 42 inches, carriage 20 feet long, one 55-inch saw with good belt, all in fair running order. Sale to commence at ten a. m.
J. C. Sharp.
W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.



Quaker Corn Meal

There is no other corn meal like Quaker Corn Meal. It is much better than the other kinds because it is put up in neat, clean packages, thus preserving its flavor and retaining its wholesomeness as no other kind can. Make your corn muffins with Quaker Corn Meal and you will be so pleased and satisfied with the results that Quaker Corn Meal will always have a place in your cooking operations. Quaker Corn Meal is the product of careful and scientific preparation, being a product of the Quaker Cereal Company insured its quality.

G. M. GREEN

MAIN STREET. Phone No. 99
Deliveries made to all parts of the city.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth.....	.55
White Rose Flour, per Sack.....	.50
12 Pint Cups.....	.15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c
Best Granulated Sugar per lb. - - - - - 05c
Best Canned Corn per can, - - - - - 05c

AGENT FOR
NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

WILL SELL

I am in a position to place you in a business where you can make money. As I have decided to go out of the goods business, I am now ready to make a proposition to any one who is interested.

J. P. BICKNELL,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

IT PAYS TO BUY ANOTHER SUIT NOW.

CHANGE OF DRESS IS A GOOD THING, AND AN EXTRA SUIT OR TWO BREAKS THE MONOTONY OF ONE'S DRESS.



THE NEW CASH STORE will, beginning January 13th and continuing until January 26th, inclusive, have a general

SEMI CLEARANCE SALE on all kinds of Winter Clothing.

We have made it a positive rule not to carry over stock from season to season. Styles change, goods become shop-worn. We'd rather lose our profit and give you the benefit, for we consider it a valuable advertisement for our store to give the Clothing Values that we are offering during this Clearance Sale. Our reduced price does not mean reduced value. We have not space to give prices but we invite you to come to visit us and see the many bargains we have to offer you. Don't forget the date. We take this opportunity to thank you for your liberal patronage for 1906 and wish you for the year 1907.

trust you may see fit to divide with us for the year 1907.

Yours Respectfully,
Harris, Rhodus & Co.

Effect of Heat on Steel.

At a mild red heat, good steel can be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point; at a bright red heat it will crumble under the hammer, and at a white heat it will fall to pieces.

Hot Shot.

The following notice is inscribed on the wall of a house in the Rue de Strasbourg, Saint Denis, France: "In case of fire, ask for help at the cemetery."

Young Men's Christian Association.

Last Wednesday the Y. M. C. A. gave a social and served refreshments at the close. About two hundred men were present. At the Sunday night services Prof. Raine gave a masterly address on College Opportunities. About two hundred and twenty-five men were present and fifty-nine expressed a desire to become members by signing application cards, twenty-eight for active and thirty-one for associate membership.

There are now over one hundred and fifty members in the Association.

The officers of the Association are:

President, Hubert H. Fellmy; Vice-President, Chas. M. Fulkerson; Secretary, Ralph Pulin; Treasurer, Harry Miller.

To make room for new goods, I have reduced prices below cost on all my winter hats.

MRS. S. R. BAKER.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"I had an awful cough for over a year, and nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was soon cured. I recommend it to all my friends whenever they have a cough."—Miss M. Maynard, Washington, D. C.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARSAPARILLA PILLS HAIR VIGOR

Ayer's

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular. All vegetable and gently laxative.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

W. Albart Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year, \$1.00
Six Months,60
Three Months,35

Send money by Postoffice or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after receipt, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Beautiful pictures given as premiums to all new subscribers.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

A Paris paper devoted to scientific subjects announces the discovery of a workable method of shielding watches and clocks from all magnetic influences. It is said to be the work of a watchmaker named Leroy.

Queen Wilhelmina shipped some cows from Holland for her husband's estate in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. But they were stopped at the German frontier under the law forbidding the importation of foreign cattle.

Chrysanthemums are good to eat—that is, the leaves of the big, bushy flower, much like a beautiful cabbage, make a good salad if they are properly prepared. In fact, the dish is one that is highly prized by the Chinese.

The duchess of Connaught, wife of King Edward's brother, is said to be very rich and very stingy. The two usually go together. But do people become rich because they are stingy, or do they get stingy because they become rich? asks the Kansas City Times.

Submarines are uncanny vessels. They have shown their capacity for drowning their crews in peaceful maneuvers, and, as an English paper puts it, in time of war they are cowardly weapons, for they strike below the belt. There are those who believe that submarines should be ruled out of "civilized" warfare, and that the floating mine should go with them.

The picturesque Chinatown of Pacific Grove will soon be a thing of the past. The site has been given to the University of California by the Pacific Improvement company, and a biological laboratory will soon be located there. Professor Loeb is to be at its head, and there will be erected a group of buildings costing about a quarter of a million, and accommodating 400 students.

Engineers have never doubted the possibility of transmitting power from the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi river to the great gold fields of the Transvaal, 750 miles distant, but they have questioned the economic soundness of such an undertaking, on a commercial scale. Nevertheless, contracts have been let which show that the work will be undertaken. It is the most extraordinary electric power scheme ever attempted.

It is grievous to find Sir Thomas Lipton telling his fellow-Britishers that we are so tremendously prosperous over here that we have absolutely no regard for the value of money, and that no business man ever thinks of counting his change at our hotels, restaurants or elsewhere. It is anything but complimentary to our people, though quite likely Sir Tommy doesn't mean to be unkind. He makes us all almost as ridiculous as rich Americans traveling abroad.

The auto may win fresh triumphs. An enthusiastic motorist won some fame recently by making a tour which carried him well up toward the frozen north, and now Henry Arctowsky, an Antarctic explorer, has invented an automobile to be mounted on runners by which he believes he can reach the South Pole more easily than by any other means. Perhaps Peary, in his search for the North Pole, may yet have to substitute the auto for the dogs which he hitherto has used for transportation and food purposes.

Last year several dozen splendid butterflies were set free in London parks with a view of furnishing a new attraction for promenaders. The experiment succeeded so well that this year it has been extended, and a butterfly farm has been established near the British metropolis, where the most brilliant tropical insects of this family are cultivated, with the intention of supplying them to parks in the summer time. It is said that 20,000 were released in the various London parks this summer, and that 40,000 chrysalises were under cultivation at the "farm" at the beginning of the season.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the department of agriculture believes that the stalks of sweet corn might be made to yield sugar of the best quality. They contain much more sugar than those of the common field corn, and the sugar content is at its maximum when the ears are pulled.

There is in India a large element of wealth which is wholly uninvested. The hoarded wealth in the form of ornaments, jewelry and buried treasure has been estimated at many millions. It is largely held by princes, rajahs and other nobles.

Responsibility of Public Schools to Children

By THOMAS P. HARRINGTON, M. D.



THE unprecedented activity to-day in philanthropic, charitable and social policies finds its expression in the home-school alliance in medical inspection, in school nurses, in feeding school children, and in the care of the abnormal child. Each of these functions belongs to the home. Is the school then an usurper when it attempts to fulfill any or all of these duties?

As physicians, we know that mental and physical defects among school children exist to a surprising extent, that many of these defects are remediable with a great gain to the child, that underfeeding is more prevalent than is supposed, that many of these poorly fed children could overcome the handicap of a bad start if bold nutrition was kept somewhere near actual requirements.

No remedy can be most effective until the cause of the evil is known. These causes exist in both the school life and the home life of the child.

At home we find the materialistic influences of modern social life, the indifference or neglect of guardians, the disregard for rightful authority, the results of genuine poverty, and finally the impossibility for the home to keep in touch with the school.

Causes inherent in the school are the multiplication of the branches taught the absence of individualization, the lack of data whereby the relative physical and mental development of each child is known, the grading system, and lastly the absence of any connecting link between the home and the school.

Any measures to correct or minimize the evils in school curricula are obviously within the rights of the school—in fact it is a duty. When, however, the school points out the defects of individual pupils, groups of pupils, or in the home life of such, it has gone as far as moral or legal right allows. To attempt to carry out by force the measures of relief suggested, no matter how good in themselves, would be usurpation.

It is possible, nevertheless, to carry instruction and persuasion into homes where force and coercion would not be tolerated, and where example and precept can accomplish incalculable good for the home, the school, the individual and the state. Nurses under school supervision only can do this without the usurpation of the home, or the manufacture of paupers. To develop and strengthen home authority should be the end sought.

Thomas P. Harrington

Grilling of the Imaginative Writer

By ANNIS RUSSEL, Actress.

exploits of science.

So accustomed have the reading public become to the exploits of the press agent that when a legitimate bit of news is printed it is regarded with suspicion.

Why I must needs be exploited, as a hunter of great game, a jin-jitsu expert, or a trapeze genius before I can achieve Shakespearean success is beyond me.

The press agent would have me lose jewels that he might, with the romance of Dumas, describe their value, and then, with the ingenuity of Poe, discover them on my mantelpiece, where perchance I had placed them while walking in my sleep. If I really had lost diamonds and possessions rare I would hasten to the police, maintaining strictest silence.

I maintain that such chronicling is not relevant to my profession. It is sufficient for me that I be known for the results I accomplish in my work, and not as a sideshow wonder who also appears in the performance.

I further maintain that my private life is of no interest to the world at large. I speak not of myself alone, but of actors as a professional class. A lawyer is known as a lawyer and refers you to the results that he has achieved before the bar. Who cares whether he eats cream or Worcester-shire upon his strawberries? A doctor achieves his reputation through the cures he effects, not because his idle hours are consumed in collecting pictorial post-cards. But the actor! Alas! he is pursued with a demonic persistency.

I know in making these objections that I cannot seriously affect the future of those to whom I object, for, even if I were able to dispose of the exaggerating profession, the versatile and energetic ones who fill it would bob up in some equally lucrative capacity before the day was ended.

Why Married Women Should Not Teach

By DR. WILLIAM J. GALLIVAN, Ex-President of Boston School Committee.

There are strong reasons why married women should not be employed as teachers in the public schools. One might cite President Roosevelt's admonitions concerning "race suicide" as perhaps the chief reason.

The woman who marries becomes at once bound to an obligation greater than any other. Her paramount, her all-important duty is to her home. It is the first duty which she must consider, and it takes precedence of all other considerations. Marriage as a kind of agreeable comradeship, involving few or no domestic responsibilities other than those which hired service might render is no marriage at all.

It is absurd for any woman who marries and contemplates the rearing of a family to hope to engage in employment so exacting as that of a teacher in the public schools without sacrificing the interests of the home. Indeed, it may be said that a married woman cannot possibly be a good wife and mother and a good teacher in the public schools at the same time. She will be deficient in one regard or the other. Motherhood imposes upon her the obligation of teaching her own little flock of pupils, and she will find that she has all that she should undertake to perform this duty properly.

To the statement that some women marry with no expectation of discontinuing employment or of assuming the duties and responsibilities which have been mentioned, I think the answer may be made that such women ought not to be entrusted with the education of children.

William J. Gallivan

WRITES ON TARIFF

IDA M. TARBELL BEGINS SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Worth That the Work Might Have Promises to Be Marred by Spirit of Hostility—Careless Handling of Facts.

We observe with interest the beginning of a series of articles in the American Magazine by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, entitled "The Tariff in Our Times." It is announced that the author "will attempt to make this most difficult of subjects absolutely understandable and entertaining to hundreds of thousands of readers who have realized its importance without understanding its meaning." That there are many hundreds of thousands of such persons is not to be doubted. Whether they will all, or any very large portion of them, be persuaded to read the serial production just referred to, is, perhaps, another question.

The author in this instance starts out with the advantage of having already obtained a wide public hearing by means of the "History of the Standard Oil Company." Will she succeed in securing an equally large reading constituency for her history of the tariff?

Much depends upon the kind of history that shall be written. There are histories and histories. In her story of the Standard Oil Miss Tarbell was dealing with a single institution, with only one industrial enterprise. In writing of the tariff her scope must be enormously enlarged. Now she is dealing with all industries; with a total industrial production of \$15,000,000,000 a year; with wages earned by, paid to, and again spent by more than 10,000,000 people; with the American standard of living, higher by far than that of any other people ever known in the world's history, with a condition of national prosperity so amazing as to excite universal astonishment and envy; with the material welfare of 85,000,000 men, women and children. It is a stupendous proposition. How will the lady deal with it?

The answer is suggested by the opening chapter of Miss Tarbell's history of "The Tariff of Our Times." We find, first of all, a spirit of hostility to the American protective tariff system. That seems to be the point of view. Wherefore some excellent facts are either overlooked or else colored by partisanship in their presentation. We are asked to believe that protection to American industry was never intended to be more than temporary; that the intention of the Fathers of the Republic was to protect industries from foreign competition only until they should be established, "but no longer;" that they were then to be left to their fate; that we are not told that a protective tariff was the second act passed by the first American congress, and that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the early presidents were in favor of stimulating American products through protection and of establishing the industrial independence of the United States.

Miss Tarbell insists that the panic of 1857 was in no way influenced by free trade tariff legislation, but she does not explain how it was that a country blessed with abundant crops and having the largest gold production in its career up to that time could be plunged into financial ruin, its banks wrecked, its industries paralyzed, its labor unemployed, and a condition of want and suffering brought on without the greatly increased tariff and the greatly increased inflow of foreign manufactures having anything to do with the disturbance.

We are told by Miss Tarbell that an enormous inflation of prices was caused by the Morrill tariff of 1860. No mention, however, is made of the effect on prices of the heavy premium on gold in the period of 1863-'69, when \$2.80 in greenbacks was required to buy a dollar's worth of goods.

There are peculiarities in the story which relate to the question as to what kind of tariff history Miss Tarbell has undertaken to write, and how well equipped she is for the task. Judgment on the question may be suspended for later installments. For the present it is enough to say that the lady seems to have started out on an attack on the system of protection very much as she attacked the Standard Oil. Evidences abound of lack of studious preparation, of unfairness, of careless handling of facts and conclusions. The article would have been better for a more thorough and careful consideration, and, one is tempted to suggest, for a more active employment of the editorial blue pencil.

Does Not Affect Calico.

Whether through ignorance or intention we will not undertake to say, the Kansas City Star, a protection hater, makes a gross misstatement in asserting that "the supreme court holds that imported calico must pay a double duty," and that an extra cost for a calico gown will be the result. The truth is the supreme court holds nothing of the sort, and that the price of calico will not be affected by so much as a fraction of a cent. The decision relates exclusively to fancy or figured weaves and not to print goods. It requires that fancy cotton selling at 60 cents a yard shall pay more tariff duties than plain cottons selling at 15 cents a yard.

CULLOM'S UTOPIAN SCHEME.

Folly of Supposing the Tariff Can Be Taken Out of Politics.

Senator Cullom of Illinois is reported as proposing to introduce, in the senate, a joint resolution providing for the creation of a "non-partisan commission" of "experts" to report on the schedules of the tariff and make such recommendations as it may desire for "revision." We had such a commission once, and it made a sad mess of it. The result was a series of intrigues lasting for the whole life of the commission, a tariff fight at the end, the defeat of the Republican party, a new tariff which Cleveland would not sign, a few years of misery under it, and a final return to the sound principles of protection.

The folly of Senator Cullom is fundamental. It assumes that the tariff question can be anything but a political question. Protectionists and free traders men differ radically. Protectionists believe that every American industry which is capable of supplying domestic demands for its products with a sufficient surplus to permit domestic competition to set up should be protected. The amount of protection does not matter, so that it is enough, its object is to give the American market to the American producer. If it does this, it satisfies the protectionists. If it does not, they wish the tariff to be made higher. All other products they would admit free, and if in the protected articles the tariff is not made prohibitive, it is owing to the necessities of revenue. The national government cannot do without some revenue from imported articles, and the policy of protectionists is such a reasonable adjustment of duties as will produce the necessary revenue, to be laid on competitive or non-competitive commodities, as may seem best, preferably on articles imported largely by such a subject as the irritating habits of a nation; yet they have their uses, and in this connection they may be cited to prove the British growth in temperance. The figures show that during the last six years, while the population of the United Kingdom increased 2,000,000, the annual consumption of beer fell off about 2,500,000 gallons. That is remarkable in view of the part beer drinking has played in English life for generations.

It is almost impossible for the reader of English literature to conceive of the average Briton as other than an imbibor of alcoholic liquors in some form. The stories of Dickens, pre-eminently the portrayal of English life in all its phases, present the brandy bottle, the wine glass and the beer mug at every turn, and no other writer has so glorified convivial habits. The liquor issue has often figured in politics, and there is at least a tradition that one of the third-stone cabinets was thrown out of power because it increased the tax on "the poor man's beer." It looks as though a great change has come. The falling off in the consumption of beer is no less remarkable than the decline in the use of spirits, the sale of which in England is said to have decreased about 18 per cent within the six years under consideration.

But Great Britain is not the only country where temperance in drinking is making headway, says the Troy Times. Germany, commonly regarded as a land where drink is especially free, reports a distinction in wine and beer drinking, and not long since a statement was made showing a surprisingly large number of total abstainers, including all classes of society, and especially notable because of the high standing of many including in the record. And while France, where wine "flows like water," has not yet sworn off, an official statement shows that beer and other lighter beverages are being substituted in a remarkable degree for the more heavily alcoholic drinks. The "water wagon" is getting recruits in every direction.

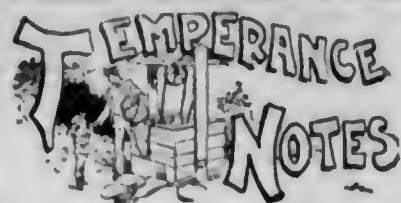
FATAL TO LONG LIFE.

Alcoholic Drinks Cut Years Off a Man's Life.

In the Klinckschke Jahrbuch, an official Prussian publication, Prof. Guttstadt, of Berlin, publishes investigations regarding the mortality of men engaged in drink trades, and compares these deaths with the mortality statistics of men engaged in legitimate occupations, and insured in the Gotha Life Insurance company. According to these statistics a bartender has six times the chance of dying before 40 that a clergyman has. Then as to diseases. The deaths of 1,000 men over 25 years are taken as a standard. In Prussia, of every 1,000 deaths 151 are from tuberculosis. But of every 1,000 deaths among bar tenders, 556 are from tuberculosis among brewery employees, 345; school teachers, 143; physicians, 113; and clergy 76. In the statistics of accidents among the 134,753 miners in Ober-Schlesien, the sum total was 12,145, or 90 accidents to the thousand. Among the 100,904 brewers and maltsters of Germany there were 11,968 accidents, or 18.6 per thousand. This is a higher average than in any other trade, even the most perilous, and gives point, as Prof. Guttstadt remarks, to the grim jest which ascribes to these men the name of "blut leiche" (beer corpses). It is accounted for by the fact that six to eight litres of free beer daily are allowed all the hours.

Charged to Whiskey.

Gen. Grant says that 90 per cent. of the troubles in the army are due to whiskey. Human nature seems to be the same in the army as elsewhere.



A KEG OR A CAR, WHICH

"It makes me laugh," said Dave Slinn, "to hear the fellows about that liquor sales will be increased when license is knocked out."

"They say they'll introduce 'blended pigs' and sell it on the sly. And my one can get the stuff that has the cash to buy."

"I used to run a railroad train in prohibition days. We'd sometimes haul a keg or two, which 'buggers' sneaked away."

"But when the license introduced the self-respecting bar, instead of touting by the keg, we hauled it by the car." The above witty poem, by Brother Lyman, is based upon actual fact. Mr. Slinn was a conductor upon the Milwaukee line, and his testimony furnished the basis for this little poem. The occasion for it is the oft-repeated, though foolish, declaration that more liquor is sold without saloons than with them. E. Dean Lyman, in South Dakota Anti-Saloon issue.

A TEMPERANCE WAVE.

Reform Movement Noted in England, Germany and America.

The comforting belief that the world is growing better, or at least more temperate, has much to sustain it. For one thing, there comes from England, which has been immemorially a beer-drinking country, the report that the people of King Edward's realm are drinking proportionately less alcoholic liquor than formerly. Statistics are dry, even when applied to such a subject as the irritating habits of a nation; yet they have their uses, and in this connection they may be cited to prove the British growth in temperance. The figures show that during the last six years, while the population of the United Kingdom increased 2,000,000, the annual consumption of beer fell off about 2,500,000 gallons. That is remarkable in view of the part beer drinking has played in English life for generations.

FATAL TO LONG LIFE.

Alcoholic Drinks Cut Years Off a Man's Life.

In the Klinckschke Jahrbuch, an official Prussian publication, Prof. Guttstadt, of Berlin, publishes investigations regarding the mortality of men engaged in drink trades, and compares these deaths with the mortality statistics of men engaged in legitimate occupations, and insured in the Gotha Life Insurance company. According to these statistics a bartender has six times the chance of dying before 40 that a clergyman has. Then as to diseases. The deaths of 1,000 men over 25 years are taken as a standard. In Prussia, of every 1,000 deaths 151 are from tuberculosis. But of every 1,000 deaths among bar tenders, 556 are from tuberculosis among brewery employees, 345; school teachers, 143; physicians, 113; and clergy 76. In the statistics of accidents among the 134,753 miners in Ober-Schlesien, the sum total was 12,145, or 90 accidents to the thousand. Among the 100,904 brewers and maltsters of Germany there were 11,968 accidents, or 18.6 per thousand. This is a higher average than in any other trade, even the most perilous, and gives point, as Prof. Guttstadt remarks, to the grim jest which ascribes to these men the name of "blut leiche" (beer corpses). It is accounted for by the fact that six to eight litres of free beer daily are allowed all the hours.

Charged to Whiskey.

Gen. Grant says that 90 per cent. of the troubles in the army are due to whiskey. Human nature seems to be the same in the army as elsewhere.



Wants to Reform This Smoke Nuisance.

Not Yet.

"There are plenty enough Democrats and tariff revision Republicans in the house to defeat Mr. Cannon for speaker. But will they do it?"—Kansas City Star.

Probably not, this time. Another two years, at the present rate of progress, would bring it about. Republican revisionists may be crazy enough to want to plunge all industry and all business into the whirlpool of tariff disturbance and tariff uncertainty, but we think their insanity has not yet reached the stage of combining with free trade Democrats for the defeat of Joseph G. Cannon for speaker of the house. A surer way than that to wreck the Republican party and a quicker way to check prosperity could not be devised.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

GOOD ROADS.

Progress Which the Movement Is Making Throughout the Country.

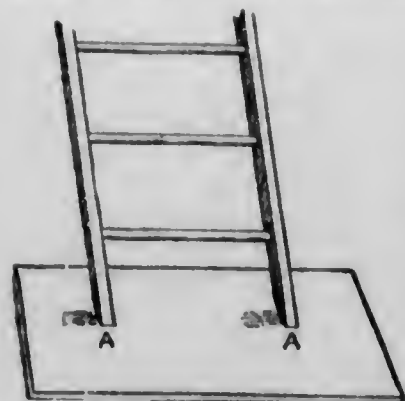
Throughout the country, especially in rural districts, the demand for information as to the best methods of road construction is steadily growing, where people are willing to expend money on mending their highways. Owing to inexperience and lack of organization, money is frequently wasted. In some counties well able to support a system of good roads, little work is done owing to lack of knowledge. It is in just such cases that the work of the office of public roads is proving of signal value. The department does not undertake the construction of roads, which can and should be the work of counties within the states, but the educational value of employing experts in the construction of sections of improved roads in different parts of the country has been fully demonstrated, says the Journal of Agriculture. Expert advice on road construction has been given and experimental field work carried on, and, wherever possible, object lessons are being constructed for the purpose of illustrating the best methods of road building. The local authorities furnish material, common labor, teams and fuel, the office of public roads supplying supervising engineers and, in some cases, part or all of the machinery. During the past year 17 roads were built in 11 states, representing a wide diversity in character of construction and kinds of material used. Much has been done by the office in developing the use of sand clay and burnt clay for roads in areas of the country where no stone is available. Methods of rendering roads dustless have been investigated. Tests were also made with Texas oil and its effect on earth and macadam roads. After more than seven months' tarred roads were found in excellent condition. Co-operation with the postoffice department has been begun, in order to facilitate rural delivery by improvement of country roads. The plan, approved by the secretary of agriculture and the postmaster general, provides that when a road upon which a rural route has been or is about to be established is reported by the carrier or inspector to be impassable or in bad repair, the office of public roads shall be at once advised of the fact through the postoffice, and an engineer inspector will be detailed to examine the road and give necessary advice to the local officials.

During the year 354 samples were received at the road laboratory for routine tests, of which number 273 were samples of rock intended for macadam road building. Studies of the decomposition of various kinds of rock under the action of water, undertaken to determine reasons for the quality of binding power in macadam-road materials, has brought to light some interesting facts.

LADDER THAT WON'T SLIP.

Easily Fixed by Attaching Piece of Rough Hemlock Board to Bottom.

When it is desired to use a ladder where there is any possibility of its slipping, as, for instance, upon a smooth barn floor, it should be so constructed that it will hold, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. A pair of sharp spikes properly driven into the lower end will prevent its slipping, and is, perhaps, the simplest method, but often this is not desirable, as such a ladder will injure a floor. A ladder which is free from this objection is shown in the illustration.



Plan of Non-Slipping Ladder.

and may be made by fastening a piece of board to the bottom. The board should be about three feet long and eight inches wide, and should be unplanned on the lower side. An old, weather-beaten hemlock board makes the best footing. It should be fastened at an angle so as to lie flat upon the floor. It may be nailed firmly in place, but generally it is better to fasten it with a pair of strong strap hinges. It will not slip upon the smoothest and hardest barn floor.

Early Rhubarb.

A pleasing profit may be derived from the sale of rhubarb in the early spring if a little extra attention is given the plants. After the ground is thoroughly frozen, mulch the plants with a good layer of coarse stable manure, which may remain until absorbed by the ground. When the buds appear, cover the plants with kegs, barrels or boxes, having first removed the tops and bottoms. Take these off occasionally to allow the stalks to harden, and in a short time you will be ready to supply the always strong demand for early vegetables.

TO FARM SUCCESSFULLY.

Observation and Forethought Are Absolutely Necessary.

A man to be a successful farmer must be a close observer, must have a practical education and understand that to keep up the fertility of his soil he must study the nature of it and know what crops to plant on different fields. The farmer should first plan his work ahead. It is then necessary for him to personally oversee it. I know, writes a correspondent of Farmers' Review, from three to five years ahead what crop I am going to put in certain fields. I believe in alternating crops. For instance, I first put in corn, then some small grain, then clover, or pasture, and so on. I never awaken in the morning not knowing what I am going to do that day, whether permitting. I have my work planned days and sometimes weeks ahead.

When I am doing my spring plowing I invariably have a load of manure sent to the field with each team. Hence, as I say, we must feed the soil, else it won't feed us. On keeping up the fertility depends the success or failure of agriculture. The successful farmer must be a thinker. The time is past for haphazard farming. Some farmers laugh at science in farming, but how many thousands upon thousands of dollars are farmers throwing away year after year, simply because they do not know whether they are or are not buying and feeding their soil with the properties it needs. My observation is that the average farmer plows too much and sows too much—simply sells his farm by piecemeals.

Some will say that they have not the land to rotate or keep stock. Better leave one acre that will make 80 bushels of corn than four that make 20. Why? Because it can be done with one-quarter the work. It is also advisable to keep the better grade of stock rather than scrubs. Feed the largest portion of your grain and hay on your farm and return it in the way of manure to your land. Avoid throwing it out in the drip of the barn. Let it lie till plowing time. Cover one acre two years in succession and you will undoubtedly make more on that acre than you would on four without the manure.

Make it a point to attend every meeting of your Grange. Put in part of your time in cleaning up your fence rows and make it a point to have a nice, shady lawn, endeavoring to make your home the most attractive in your neighborhood. Your friends, your families and yourselves will then have solved the problem of how to keep the boys on the farm.

HANDY SNOW GATE.

It Can Be Raised Up Above the Level of the Packed Snow.

Gates are "monstrous handy" on the farm, but they are troublesome in deep snow.

The illustration shows an improvement worth adding to the gates you build this winter. The gate may be raised a foot or two and kept right there in use by inserting a pin in a hole until the snow melts, says Farm and Home. The main posts must be big and strong, and set so deep that the frost will not heave it or the gate pull it over. Instead of hanging the gate to this post hang it to a short post that can be raised up as shown. Gate making is a profitable employment during stormy days.

FARM FACTS.

It costs food to get an animal in good condition.

Bedding makes the manure much more valuable and makes the horses look better.

Every pound of feed above the actual maintenance is profit. Simple maintenance is nothing.

Some folks say that hogs do not know anything. Just let their regular mealtime go by and see if they do not.

The sheep never dies in debt to his owner, says the Southern Planter, and that is more than can be said of many cows.

Give the colts a chance. Thrifty yearlings should grow one hand taller this winter, but they won't do it unless well fed.

A kicking horse was cured by hanging an old sheep pelt behind it in the stall and letting the animal kick till it got sick and tired of it.

Automobile and Dust.

Much complaint has been heard in France during the past summer on account of the excessive dustiness of the otherwise admirable roads. This is ascribed mainly to the increasing use of automobiles. It is asserted, says Youth's Companion, that houses and chateaux with beautiful grounds and gardens have been rendered virtually uninhabitable by the clouds of dust raised by passing automobiles, and even garden plants have been seriously damaged by the thick carpet of dust spread over them. It seems to be agreed that the remedy is not to be sought through any change in the structure, or the speed, of automobiles, but through some treatment of the roadways tending to keep down the dust. Tarring the roads is strongly recommended, the use of petroleum being practically excluded on account of its great cost in Europe.

MAN'S SIN AND GOD'S PROMISE

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 20, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Gen. 3:1-6; 13-15; Memory Verse 13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—1 Cor. 15:22.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Temptation as a Test or Trial.—Gen. 22; Deut. 8:2; Dan. 12:10; Zech. 13:9; Heb. 2:18; 4:14-16; 12:1-2; Jas. 1:2, 3; 1 Pet. 1:7. The Means of Victory Over Temptation.—Prov. 1:10; Matt. 6:13, 26-17; Rom. 12:21; 1 Cor. 13; Gal. 5:16; Eph. 6:10, 11; 1 Thes. 3:3; Jas. 4:7; 1 Pet. 5:9; 2 Pet. 2:9. Rev. 2:10, 12, 11. Christ's Help to the Tempted.—Luke 22:31, 32; John 17:15; Heb. 2:18; 4:15.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Man in His Eden Home.—Man was placed in the most favorable circumstances for his development and growth; in a beautiful garden, with all the influences of noble nature around him; in natural communion with God, with plenty of work in taking care of his home farm, in gaining and exercising dominion over it, with a perfect family life; all of which were educational forces, so that Eden was the great school of man.

The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil was not "the tree of knowledge," but only of the knowledge of good and evil. It was not to prevent them from knowing good and evil. Its purpose was to teach them that knowledge in the divine way through knowing the good by possessing it, and evil only by contrast. "Not 'Knowledge of good bought dear by knowing ill.'"

The Tempter, V. 1. "Now the serpent was more subtle." Crafty, cunning, wise in gaining its ends, insidious. Therefore the best tool of any power that would use it for its crafty ends.

This speaking serpent is either (1) a tool used by "that old serpent called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world" (Rev. 12:9), because it was the most fitting instrument for its purpose. This is plain from the fact that the New Testament continually implies it. "The temptation of Jesus makes it quite certain that the serpent and Satan are in some way identical. John 8:44; 2 Cor. 11:3 (compare 14); Rom. 16:20; Rev. 12:9; 20:2."—Dellzsch.

There are two ways of knowing good and evil. One is Satan's way, by knowing evil through experience, and good by contrast, a far-off dim vision of good. The other is the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust" (2 Pet. 1:4).

The First Consequence was that they were ashamed, self-conscious. Without sin there is no shame. The consciousness of nakedness was an expression and figure of their nakedness of soul. They had nowhere to hide from one another or from God. Hitherto they had not wished to hide.

The Second Consequence was that they were afraid of their heavenly Father. It would seem that God by some manifestation was accustomed to speak to his children as was most natural.

Third Consequence.—Moral Deterioration. When God asked Adam, "Where are thou?" he was untruthful, in evading the real reason for his hiding, and refusing to acknowledge his sin.

Fourth Consequence.—The Injury to Others. While each child that comes into the world makes his own choice as really as Adam did, yet Adam's sin brought unfavorably inherited tendencies and environment.

Fifth Consequence.—(V. 16).—A double sorrow to woman. She would suffer in bearing children, and she would suffer through the oppression of man, who would, as a result of his sinful nature, exercise his natural strength and authority to oppress her.

Sixth Consequence.—Upon man there was inflicted the curse of hard and bitter toil, instead of the work that was like the exercise of play in Eden.

Seventh Consequence.—Death. "We must not think that if man had not sinned his body would not have passed away, that death would not have been. No; but that death, by sin, became death; otherwise it would have been simply a transition to a higher state of being."—Robertson.

The meaning is suggested by the translation of Enoch, Moses and Elijah, and the transformation of the body at the resurrection.

Eighth Consequence.—Banishment from their Eden home.

Ninth Consequence.—A Perpetual Conflict. V. 15. "I will put enmity . . . between thy seed and her seed." This was a perpetual symbolic representation of the conflict between the Satanic being who made use of the serpent, and the children of men, a warfare not yet ended, but raging as intensely as ever. Of the final victory of man over evil, by Jesus Christ, nothing could have been known to early man, but he could see victory for himself and descendants, with such comfort of hope as we look forward to the final triumph of the millennial day.

Practical Points.

The tempter gains power over the innocent by first undermining their faith in God. He sows doubts in their hearts.

Every one must fight the battle of life, and gain the victory, if he would so a true man and good. No one can enter upon the great world of life and usefulness without first being tempted and tried. Thus at the beginning of the Christian life comes the great temptation—the battle as to who shall rule the soul: its success is conversion, the entrance upon the new and the true life.

BOWLING IS STRENUOUS WORK.

In Fifty Games a Man Lifts a Total of Six Tons.

Boylets declare that it is a more severe physical strain to bowl fifty games than to play one game of football. It does not seem as hard, of course, to shoot balls down an alley as to tackle 200 pounds of live beef, but it is the game that makes the work easier and the results far more satisfactory.

The fifty games to be rolled is equal to 500 frames or innings for each bowler, in this number of frames, not figuring the added balls for strikes in every tenth, there would probably be an average of 160 strikes. For strikes the bowling ball is handled once, and for the 390 spares twice, a total of 840 times that the ball is sent down the alleys.

A regulation bowling ball weighs 16 pounds. When handled 840 times the total weight is 13,440 pounds, or more than six tons.

The time in which the 50-game match is to be played is variously estimated at from six to eight hours.

Figured at seven hours, which is about the maximum and conservative estimate, it will be seen that the bowlers handle the weight of nearly seven tons at the rate of a ton an hour, or more than 200 pounds every minute.

The runway over which the bowler moves to the foul line is nearly 20 feet in length, and the 840 times in which each delivers the ball makes a total of nearly 17,000 feet. To this must be added the further distance to the ball rack, to the seats of the players and possibly to the mahogany—for bowlers have been known to crook an elbow for other things than delivering a ball—adding enough in distance to make a grand total of more than five miles of pedestrian work in the seven hours on the alleys.

What Were Life Without Its Dreams?

Take out of life those blissful dreaming moments when the youthful orator has foreseen himself holding a multitude in the hollow of his hand, moving them to laughter or tears at will, or even by the sheer power of his eloquence compelling a jury to free the confessed murderer; deprive the country girl, trudging her way to school, of the vision of an entire court, including both of their gracious majesties, bowing before her loveliness; bar even the wretched player of golf from conjuring before the eye of his mind a perfect game, stroke by stroke, made with such grace, power and precision as to be regarded by a thousand on-lookers as truly marvelous; rob a statesman of his mental picture of countless generations reverently holding his memory as that of the greatest of the great; steal from the composer the anticipation of slipping shyly from his high chair while the great house resounds with fitting applause of the most inspiring opera ever written; take from the girl in the choir the weekly vision between hymns of the ultimate triumph of voice and beauty; and what is left but husks of life? To actual achievement, and to even dreary realism their due; but not less appropriate to the reverse of life than to the sleep of death is the exclamation of the poet.

What dreams may come—
—George Harvey in North American Review.

When He Lost at Poker.

"I can always tell whether my husband was or loses at poker," said the woman in a red princess gown at an afternoon tea the other day. "I always know when my husband wins," said a woman in pink. "If he wins he makes peace with me by buying a present, but it is only when he wins that I am told of the game at all. On other occasions when he comes in late it is always because of a pressing business engagement that he had to keep." "My husband lost last night," the woman in red said. "I had been out late myself to a business meeting of the club and was still up when he came in. He frowned upon seeing the house illuminated and said: 'For heaven's sake turn out some of these lights and cut down expenses.'"

Generosity.

Rebecca, aged five, who claimed a handsome, heavily-bearded young man—a neighbor—for a sweetheart, was asked by a young lady if she would not give her a claim also on the young man.

"No," said Rebecca, positively. "I want him all to myself."

"But won't you give me a part of him—just a little bit?" pleaded the young lady. "You see, I haven't any sweetheart."

"Well," answered Rebecca, deliberately, and somewhat softened by the appeal, "you may have his whiskers."—Harper's Weekly.

The Other Side of the Case.

"You will admit that a man in public office ought not to devote himself to money making."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "but at the same time I call attention to the fact that no one gives a man a rebate on either the luxuries or the necessities of life simply because he happens to be a patriot."

A Slender Theory.

"Why are the best instrumental musicians unable to play by ear?"

"I suppose," answered Miss Cayenne, "it must be because no one with a really sensitive ear could endure the terrific din of constant practice."

Berea College 1906-1

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 Instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well situated in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

For the Ailments of

FOR MAN OR BEAST HORSES COWS CALVES SHEEP and OXEN

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE HOME

More of Mrs. Mill's Fine Recipes.—Pin-Wheel Biscuit.

For tea some night try some pin-wheel biscuit. Make a good biscuit dough according to your recipe, using either baking-powder and sweet milk or soda and sour milk. Roll to about one-third of an inch in thickness, brush with melted butter and sprinkle thickly with finely chopped raisins and citron and one half tea-spoonful of cinnamon. Roll like a jelly-roll and cut off pieces two-thirds of an inch in length. Place these on a buttered tin and bake quickly.

Nut Biscuit.

Try these for serving with cocoa. Grind nuts, almonds, hickorynuts, peanuts or a mixture of all in a food chopper. Add a cup of this to the dry ingredients of your favorite biscuit recipe and mix as usual. Roll thin, cut into small round or square biscuit, bake a good brown often brushing the tops with milk.

Banana-Short-Cake.

Make your favorite biscuit dough, using one spoonful more butter or lard than usual. Roll to about one-half inch in thickness, cut to fit your baking pan, brush with melted butter, and place in buttered pan. On this place another cake the same size and thickness. Bake and place first layer crust side down, in serving dish. Butter well and cover thickly with a mixture of bananas and oranges, using one orange to three bananas, slicing both fine and removing all stringy parts. Sprinkle with sugar, place the second cake on this crust side down, and cover this thickly with the banana and orange mixture. Sprinkle thickly with sugar and serve with whipped cream.

THE SCHOOL

Kentucky's Burden

From The Eastern Kentucky Review.

In 1900, 128 native whites in every thousand in Kentucky, ten years of age or over were unable to read or write; 401 negroes in every thousand and were in the same condition. Possibly in six years since the last census was taken we have gained a half dozen in the thousand in the whites, and a half or two-thirds as many among the negroes.

In the census year there were 63,348 illiterate native white voters and 37,011 illiterate negro voters. This mass of illiteracy is Kentucky's heaviest burden.

Every property holder in the State has to help carry it. It lessens the earning value of all property. The value of a mine or a mill, of a farm, a forest, or a factory, depends, in the first place, on the character and quality of its product, and, in the second place, on the purchasing power of the communities that make the market for the product. The purchasing power of a community is in direct proportion to its earning power, and that, in turn, is directly dependent upon intelligence and skill. The illiterate man can not do the best work on a farm or in a factory. An illiterate community does not buy much of the output of the mine or the mill.

In addition to diminishing the earning value of all property, illiteracy also increases the tax rate on all productive property. Alms-houses, asylums for the insane and the feeble-minded, jails, work-houses and State prisons are expensive and produce nothing. They must be built and maintained by taxation. The majority of their inmates are illiterates, and people with money must pay for their segregation and maintenance.

There are poorer counties in Kentucky—that is, counties which pay less into the State treasury than they take out to pay juries, prosecuting attorneys, court fees, etc., and such counties have poorer school-houses and more illiterates than the counties whose wealth carries the burden.

Kentucky's illiteracy is expensive, unproductive, burdensome and dangerous. Why not wipe it out?

THE FARM

Rhode Island Hens.

By Moss J. Beall, Director Horse-Cave Experiment Station.

Jan. 1st 1907 marked the close of a series of experiments extending over a period of two years with 100 Rhode Island Red hens. Rhode Island Reds are a comparatively new chicken, having only been admitted to the "Standard" by the American Poultry Association in Feb. 1904, but as a result of the experiments conducted at this station we have no hesitation in saying that they have more good practical points combined with fewer undesirable qualities than any other chicken. They are broilers at seven weeks, fryers at nine weeks, layers at twenty weeks. When full grown Rhode Island Red hens weigh seven to nine pounds each and cocks nine to thirteen pounds. They are big red birds with brown necks, red eyes and smooth yellow legs. The males are a rich cherry red and the females a lighter shade of red. They have the laying qualities of the Leghorn, the vitality of the Malay Game and the heavy coat of feathers peculiar to the Cochins—but with bare legs.

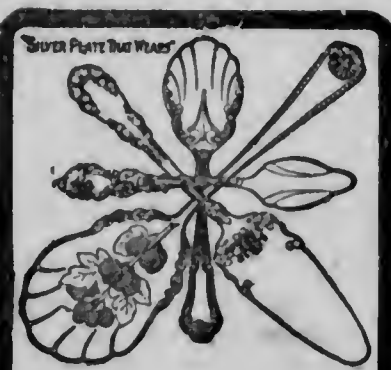
Their color does not show soil and they are a desirable eatable fowl at any age having oblong bodies, wide, deep, full, plump breasts and yellow skin. They mature early, are very hardy, and will stand severe winters and continue laying. They are good hustlers and bug-hunters and so require less feed than common chickens. They lay big brown eggs, are enthusiastic sitters and excellent mothers, although at the same time they can be easily broken from sitting. They are free from disease and with their wonderful laying qualities, especially in the winter are the ideal farmers fowl. The census statistics of 1900 show the average yield per hen throughout the U. S. is only 120 eggs annually. The experiments at this station have shown conclusively that Rhode Island Reds can be depended on to lay from 180 to 210 eggs per hen and as they cost less than ordinary chickens to maintain it would seem to be a logical conclusion that Kentucky poultry raisers would do well to devote their attention to this wonderful new chicken. A small folder accurately describing Rhode Island Reds and giving much useful advice as to raising, housing, feeding and mating chickens will be sent free to citizens of Kentucky on application to Moss J. Beall, Director Experiment Station, Horse Cave, Ky.

Districts Attacked.

Greensburg, Ky., Jan. 3.—A suit was filed in court by Charles Richardson on behalf of the Republican party, attacking all revisions of the Kentucky congressional apportionment law, approved April 15, 1895. It is specifically sought to require that Green, Taylor and Hart counties be thrown to the Eleventh district, where they were under the original act, and taken from the Fourth district, where they were placed by a subsequent act of the Kentucky legislature. The suit is against H. V. McChesney, secretary of state, and the clerks of the Green, Hart and Taylor county courts.

Dam Gave Way.

McDonoughville, Ky., Jan. 3.—The dam of the big artificial lake at Earlington, four miles south of this city, broke and destroyed much property, among which was a number of residences, which had been deserted by the occupants when it was learned that the dam was about to give way. It was a body of water covering about 100 acres, and this amount of water was turned into a rich farming country below the dam, naturally causing a great loss, but no estimate can be made at this time.



Correct Silverware

Correct in character, design and workmanship—is as necessary as dainty china or fine linen if you would have everything in good taste and harmony.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Knives, forks, spoons and fancy pieces for table use are "correct" and can be purchased from leading dealers everywhere. Catalogue "C-L" tells about the genuine. International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

Orange and black, or crimson and gold? The Phi Delta and their sympathizers carry the black flag. The Alpha Zeta are the waves of the red banner of war. Both agree in being yellow journalists or debaters, for the distinction between gold and orange is nearly to name.

Long trains of ammunition have been going from library into the magazines of the competing forces, for some time, pickets are out, and the distant roll of drums proclaims the eve of battle. The Alpha Zeta forces are to encamp on the east side of the Chapel where the girls generally sit, next Friday night, January 11th, and the gold and black banners are to wave on the opposite side while all who are color blind or neutral take the center field. It is the great annual debate in comparison with which commencement is a time of pious and inactivity. The question reads:—Resolved, That combinations of capital called trusts, have been more detrimental than beneficial to the people of the United States. Affirmative, Alpha Zeta; negative, Phi Delta. Flying wedges and blows beneath the belt are barred; also hair pulling.

That reminds us of the girls—the ladies. Excuse us ladies, if the means of the reminder seem to you invidious, we are glad of any excuse to remember you. We expect you, ladies, to be true to your first love. Many, many years ago, I believe it was several thousand, there was a girl, pretty, attractive, bright, good in her studies, but after wearing the Phi Delta colors to one of the debates she afterward, finding an attractive Alpha Zeta, who the Phi had gone far away, put on the crimson and gold. It did not match her hair and eyes better, but what of that? Her doom was sealed. The Greekian furrow pursued her. The Roman harp made her life miserable. Alice waylaid her in the daytime and ghosts made her nights horrible. She repented and sought for mercy. She wore a black dress and dyed her hair a bright yellow and ate nothing but oranges papering her walls with her beloved skins, but it was too late. She had deserted her colors once. Her skin turned black and her blood changed to orange juice. Let all ladies learn from her horrible fate and having once put on the colors of either society, dye their hair if necessary—but never change their colors, unless they should happen to become sensible and find some better ones.

The following officers were elected by the different societies last Friday night.

UNION SOCIETY.

President, W. M. Hoskins; Vice-President, Robert Spence; Recording Secretary, Everett Baker; Treasurer, John Henry; Critic, Taylor Muncy; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Muncy. Ten new members were received.

BETA KAPPA.

President, Zed Logan; Vice-President, Charles Flannery; Recording Secretary, Ernest Cline; Cor. Sec'y, Sam Lewis; Treasurer, Buford Long; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. B. Thompson; Chorister, Geo. Bomarth.

PI EPSILON PI.

President, Mary Pickering; Vice-President, Edith Early; Secretary, Hazel Douglas; Treasurer, Mary Arbely; Marshals, Jennie Grier, Glenna Peterson.

UTILE DUCE.

President, Louise Wolf; Vice-President, Lillian Tuthill; Secretary, Marie Dabcock; Treasurer, Cora Marsh; Marshals, Nora Wilson.

ALPHA ZETA.

President, John Gerdie; Vice-President, Alfred Meese; Recording Secretary, William Sprague; Corresponding Secretary, M. V. Roberts; Treasurer, Clyde Stillwell; Critic, Simon Kelly; Chorister, Howard Shumaker; Sergeant-at-Arms, Rella Hoffman.

PHI DELTA.

President, Howard Clark; Vice-President, Andrew M. Huse; Corresponding Secretary, Seward Marsh; Secretary, Ernest A. Powers; Treasurer, Whittemore Boggs; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jno. Welch; Second member of literary board, Carl Kirk; Third member of literary board, Hubert Fellmy.

BEGIN TODAY.

Alfred De Vigny intended to make a great poem and he had the ability and genius to make it, but he spent his life in gathering materials for that poem. Sometimes his friends would say to him: "Why don't you begin? You are getting on in life and after a while you will be too old to write the poem." And he would keep saying: "Tomorrow I will begin." One morning the papers of Paris announced his death. He lay dead among the magnificent materials he had with which to begin the poem.—Talmadge.

World's Supply of Gold.

The world's gold would, if collected, form a pile about 45 feet high and 55 feet square.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

Captain Smallwood's Company, (K) sent a polite request to Col. Barnes that they desired their captain's release from arrest; and that he be permitted to command them in battle. The request was at first refused. Then Smallwood appealed to General Whitaker, who rode up to Colonel Barnes and said: "Colonel, this captain is only under arrest for some petty personal thing you and he have been indulging in; now, by G—d, he is too brave an officer to miss this engagement. It will be an honor to you to overlook the matter, and restore him his sword and command." It was done and no more was heard of court-martialing Captain Smallwood.

In this forest we piled our knapsacks, blankets, and part of our rations, and left them under a guard. We filed off to the left, crossed Lookout Creek on an old mill dam, and commenced the difficult task of ascending the mountain thru a thicket of cedars, that skirted the base of the mountain. Up, still up, meeting with no opposition, except inanimate nature, pulling up by shrubs and projecting rocks. At last we reached the inaccessible wall of limestone, perfect palisade, several hundred feet high. This movement was well observed by the enemy, who were expecting us to attack them in front. We faced north, the Eighth Kentucky forming the extreme right wing of the line, therefore we were nearest the cliff. A heavy skirmish line was put forward, keeping well up with our skirmishers. Thus we swept along the steep, rugged mountain side, over huge rocks, fallen trees and deep ravines, regardless of scattering shots sent at us from the mountain top. The labor was severe. Soon every man, including our brave, old fat colonel, was wet with perspiration. A heavy fog, that hovered over the mountain, enabled us to take the enemy by surprise in the flank and rear of their works. Their evident confusion was so great that they made but a feeble unorganized resistance, their defense being principally Indian fighting, from behind trees and large rocks. We gleaned a rich harvest of prisoners, and several pieces of artillery, principally from Steverson's Division. Those of the enemy that were not captured fled around the nose of the mountain, and took a strong position on the southeastern slope, just under the towering cliff. About this time two of our heavy siege guns on McClellan Point opened fire, and were replied to by those of the enemy, on point of Lookout, almost immediately over our heads. By this time, 3 p. m., a dense cloud enveloped the mountain, and the battle which followed has passed into history as "the battle above the clouds." The enemy made a determined stand, as they were strongly reinforced in their fortified new position. A good many of the Eighth having been sent back to Lookout Valley in charge of prisoners, we were left in reserve on the "nose" of the mountain, and being near the

wall or palisade, the enemy above us not only shot at us whenever the cloud would lift, so as to enable them to see, but resorted to a novel method of warfare, rolling down loose stones at us. Under cover of the fog, a few of our sharpshooters took positions concealed behind trees and large stones, and picked off every Johnnie that dared to show his head on top of the cliff. Though their ordinance made a terrific noise, their heavy bullets passed harmlessly over our heads, as their pieces could not be depressed to a sufficient angle to reach us. During the evening, and to a late hour of the night, a heavy battle was fought, as it were almost under our feet. Our forces succeeded in driving the enemy around the mountain to the Summertown road, and at 10 o'clock the struggle had ceased, the Union forces expecting to renew the conflict at daylight. Four of the Eighth were wounded by balls, and several injured by rocks, rolled at us from above. None were dangerous wounds. As usual, every man in the regiment did his whole duty. B. F. Ward, Company F, an excellent shot, succeeded in silencing a particularly annoying rebel sharpshooter, who had secreted himself in a niche of the irregular crown of the precipice. The rapidity of his shots were only accounted for by his comrades behind loading for him. Then maneuvered until he obtained a position commanding a view of the annoying rebel's head. As the fog lifted above the mountain, Ward's unerring rifle cracked. The rapid shooter sprang forward, and fell on a ledge of rock twenty feet below. His hat, with a bullet hole in it came to the base of the cliff. Then lay there a long while, but no other daring rebel showed his head at that point.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Neighborhood Schools.

Now that the public schools for the most part in the mountains are concluded, there will be efforts in many communities to start subscription schools for the winter months. The Citizen wishes to make two suggestions regarding these neighborhood schools. In the first place they are to be in every way encouraged. The winter months are a good time to study, and it is a loss and a shame to have the time wasted by any of our children. Any parent can well afford to pay out good money for the sake of helping along the neighborhood school.

In the second place these schools should be for the benefit of the younger children. We are very sure that the young children are the ones that are neglected. A child between six and twelve can learn as much as at any period of life, and it is a great wrong to allow such a child to lose a single day at school when he could possibly attend.

In general, the teaching of our younger children has been defective. Any one who will visit the lower grades of the Model Schools at Berea will see that great things can be done in the education and advancement of young children. On the other hand neighborhood schools will do harm if they prevent older boys and girls from going away from home to some good school where they can receive a good education. When the young man or young lady has mastered the common

branches, they need to see something outside their own county. They will never be satisfied, and they never ought to be satisfied, until they have some experiences beyond their narrow boundaries, and what they ought to do is to spend some time at a good school. For such young people to stay at home simply because there is a neighborhood school where they can study arithmetic and a little algebra and history, is a great mistake. When these larger scholars remain too long in a neighborhood school they absorb the teachers' attention and hinder the progress of the younger children, and at the same time fall themselves to get the advancement and profit which they might secure by attending the right kind of school away from home.

The Citizen extends its best wishes and God speed to all the earnest, devoted teachers who will be conducting neighborhood schools in the various places this year.

Important Advance Step by the State Board of Health.

Executive Office,

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 1.

To the Medical Profession and People of Kentucky.—The infamous practice of criminal abortion, infantile murder, to speak plainly, dangerous to the health and lives of women to an extent not generally realized, and a constant encouragement to immorality, has become so common in recent years, even with married women in the higher walks of life, often church members and otherwise respectable, that the General Assembly has made it the solemn duty of the Board to revoke the license to practice of any physician proven guilty of this horrible crime. After full consideration the Board has decided to take up this work in a systematic way and to discharge the solemn duty imposed upon it without fear or favor. In the very nature of things this is one of the most difficult crimes to prove, and for this reason it has been decided to earnestly invoke the aid of the county medical societies, boards of health, court and other officials and the people. We promise to make a prompt investigation of every case reported to us, and to cite physicians, high or low, to appear before the Board for trial whenever the evidence warrants it. We appeal to the medical profession in its organized capacity and to all officials and good citizens, to aid us in the enforcement of this wise and timely law.

It is also made the duty of the Board to revoke the license of any physician who becomes addicted to the use of liquor or drug habit to a degree which disqualifies him to practice with safety to the people. No drunkard or opium or cocaine habitué is fit to practice a vocation where health and life are constantly dependent upon acuteness of intellect or correctness of judgment. This is a mild offense compared with the cowardly murder involved in every criminal abortion, and this phase of the law will be used to secure reformation wherever this is possible. Copies of this letter will be sent to every newspaper, physician and official in Kentucky, and we ask the assistance of all good people in the work.

By order of the Board,
J. N. McCORMACK, M. D.,
Secretary.

IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Real Estate or Business

I CAN GET IT

No Matter What Your Property is Worth, or in What Town, City or Territory it is located.

If I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not pay for this advertisement. This "ad" (like all my other "ads") is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties and make enough money in commissions to pay for the cost of these "ads," and make a good profit besides. That is why I have so large a real estate business today.

Why not put your property among the number that I sell as a result of these "ads"? I will not only be able to sell it—some time—but will be able to sell it quickly. I am a specialist in quick sales. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment. I have branch offices throughout the country and a field force of men to find buyers.

I do not handle all lines carried by ordinary real estate agents. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—or go out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find at the close of the year, that I have sold twice as many properties as I did the past year, but it will first be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and SELL it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business; it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry below and mail it to me today, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my complete plan

FREE OF CHARGE

and terms for handling it. The information I will give you will be of great value to you, even if you should decide not to sell. You had better write today before you forget it. If you want to buy any kind of a Farm, House or Business, in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

David P. Taff, The Land Man, 415 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kansas.

If You Want to Sell Fill In, Cut Out and Mail Today

Please send, without cost to me, a plan for finding a cash buyer for my property which consists of
Town County State
Following is a brief description
Lowest cash price
Name Address

If You Want to Buy Fill In, Cut Out and Mail Today

I desire to buy property corresponding approximately with the following specifications: Town or city
County State
Price between \$ and \$ I will pay
\$ down and balance
Remarks
Name Address

EMPTIED A SHOTGUN

AT THE RIG CONTAINING THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER.

HEAVY COAT SAVED HER LIFE.

Professor Garman and Wife Are Attacked by Former Inmate of an Asylum.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 3.—A narrow escape from death had the wife of Prof. Harry O. Garman, who, before her marriage, was Miss Ethel Hanly, daughter of J. Frank Hanly, governor of Indiana. Her husband is a son of former State Representative Noah Garman, and he is an instructor at Purdue university.

While driving in a carriage with her husband, father-in-law and H. A. Garman, the latter's brother, William Coe, who is alleged to be insane, emptied the contents of a shotgun at the party.

That none of the party was seriously injured was due to the fact that Coe was about 150 feet away from the carriage when he shot, and because all wore heavy wraps. The shot pierced the outer garments of the men, but the greater part of the load was received by the governor's daughter, who was nearest Coe. However, it only penetrated her fur coat and drew no blood.

The Garman family had attended a house party at the Garman country home, north of Laporte, over New Year's. The men at the house, including Rev. Reeder, Methodist minister of Rolling Prairie, went rabbit hunting. In the course of their wanderings they encountered William Coe, whose farm adjoins the Garman broad acres.

Coe's team acted unruly and he claimed the shooting of the members of the hunting party had frightened his animals. He vowed he would get even.

Prof. and Mrs. Garman returned to Lafayette, and it was while they were being brought to the city by the former's father and brother that Coe endeavored to carry out his threat of getting even. After the shooting they hastened to this city and reported the matter to Sheriff Smutzer, who dispatched Deputy Sheriff Anstine to arrest Coe.

Before the officer arrived Noah and H. J. Garman had started for home and as they passed Coe's house they were again fired upon by Coe from the back of the windmill, 300 feet distant. He emptied both barrels of his shotgun, but owing to the distance the shot simply rattled around them without doing any harm.

Coe is 40 years of age, and has been in the insane asylum at Logansport, where he was sent some years ago, because of his propensities for making trouble and his attempts to injure his neighbors. He was later released, and aside from two or three shows of viciousness has been getting along very well.

BLUNDER OF ONE TELEGRAPHER

Costs Thirty-Three Lives in Railroad Horror.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—Two white men, a negro porter and about 32 Mexican laborers lost their lives and 55 persons were injured when two passenger trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad collided head-on, four miles west of Volland, Kan.

All but three of those who perished are thought to have been Mexican laborers. The officials of the company place the blame on John Lynes, a 19-year-old telegraph operator at Volland, who failed to stop Train No. 29 after receiving orders to hold it until No. 30 had passed.

By the light of the flaming wreckage passengers who were uninjured worked heroically to save those who were pinned fast beneath the splintered timbers and twisted iron work.

In an hour and a half from the time of the wreck the first relief train from McFarland, Kan., bringing surgeons and helpers, reached the scene.

Another relief train from Topeka and two wrecking trains soon arrived and all of the dead and injured that had been taken from the wreck were brought to this city, where the injured were placed in hospitals.

Would Bar N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Charges of fraud were filed with Postmaster General Cortelyou against the officials and members of the New York cotton exchange by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton association, of Atlanta. The request that the department issue a fraud order against the officials and members of the New York cotton exchange to bar them from the use of the United States mails in conducting what are termed fraudulent practices.

Colored in December.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The monthly coinage statement shows that for December, 1906, the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$2,671,986, as follows: Gold, \$326,672; silver, \$1,650,148.

McCrea Chosen To Succeed Cassatt.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—James McCrea of Philadelphia, first vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh was elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. by the directors of the latter corporation to succeed the late A. J. Cassatt.

Warrant Refused.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Immigration Commissioner North, at San Francisco asked the department of commerce and labor for a warrant for Takeuchi as an anarchist, and was notified that the case does not warrant an arrest.

VAST AREA DAMAGED BY WATER.

ARKANSAS SUFFERS MOST IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

From Wrecks and Washouts Through Rain—Railway Traffic Is Crippled On Numerous Lines.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Wrecks, washouts and general damage by storm and incessant rain, which settled over Central and Eastern Arkansas and reached this section before dawn, has wrought hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

It is regarded in Arkansas as the worst floods for years. Trains are tied up on every line in the state. A wrecker was sent to Ledwidge, 30 miles north of Little Rock, to rescue a train from a big washout, delayed on route, and it is doubtful if it can reach its destination.

The Fourche river, ordinarily a narrow stream, is five miles wide at Little Rock, and railroad tracks are submerged.

C. H. Bevington, special trainmaster of the Iron Mountain, went south on a special train, which carried boats. The train was stopped at the edge of Fourche bottom, where the water heins, and Trainmaster Bevington went on in boats looking at the submerged district, which is but partly inhabited. The United States weather bureau reports a rainfall of over 5.30 inches.

A big rise in the Arkansas river below Dardanelles is predicted for the next 48 hours. It is not thought, however, a flood stage will be reached. White river is on a rampage, and is predicted to go above flood stage south of Calico rock.

Near the Danger Line.

The river is within three feet of the danger line at Newport, and is rapidly rising. The Garfield river is only one foot from the flood stage. If the rain continues to fall there is grave apprehension that the worst is yet to come. The last train to reach Little Rock came at 11:30 Wednesday night.

Telegraph wires are working badly and the tie up on all lines almost complete. The washout at Ledwidge, 30 miles west, is 100 feet long and 40 feet deep. All east-bound trains are behind.

On the Hot Springs line there is a big washout at Hanksville, and it is reported the heavy steel bridge over the Saline river is out of line. There are no wires west and the offices here can give no idea of the time when traffic will be resumed.

The relief train started from Little Rock to Ledwidge with Superintendent A. G. Merrill aboard, ran into a washout at West End, derailing the engine and three cars. The damage was repaired and the train proceeded to Ledwidge, where a large force of men attempted to erill the track. On the I. M. all trains south of Little Rock are out of business. The north-bound cannon-ball was caught between washouts and can not move.

BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

Defense of His Home People Taken Up By Culbertson.

Washington, Jan. 4.—After two weeks of vacation the senate sat for two and one-half hours and then adjourned.

The session was devoted entirely to the further discussion of President Roosevelt's order dismissing the negro troops of the 25th Infantry for "shooting up" Brownsville, Tex.

Senator Culbertson, of that state, defended the order, bringing to its support many points of legal construction and justifying the action by many quotations taken in connection with the affair.

He closed with an impassioned statement of the position of the south on the negro question, which he declared to be the most vital and dangerous problem before the American people.

Senator Foraker replied briefly, expressing his intense interest in having speedy action on his resolution for an investigation.

Chinese Boycott Spreads Rapidly.

Shanghai, Jan. 4.—As a result of the revival of the boycott of American goods, due to the failure of the United States authorities to modify the Chinese exclusion act, the boycott which was recently revived at Canton is spreading over China. Efforts are being made to induce the Chinese newspapers to reject advertisements of American manufactures.

Cotton Firms Bounced.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 4.—W. R. Miller, a prominent cotton broker of Belton, is missing, and cotton men are desirous of learning his whereabouts. It is said that some person has victimized him out of \$80,000 by means of bills of lading for cotton that never existed. Some of the bills of lading are branded as forgeries.

Schooner Stranded.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—The four-masted schooner R. W. Hopkins, Capt. Clark, from Thomaston, Me., with cypress lumber from Gulfport, Miss., for Baltimore, stranded a mile and half north of the life-saving station at Cape Henry.

Recorded a Quake.

Lalbaeb, Austria, Jan. 4.—The seismograph at the observatory here recorded a severe submarine earthquake 11,200 miles distant. It is stated that the distance suggests an earthquake in the South Pacific ocean east of New Zealand.

Japan Buying High Explosives.

New York, Jan. 4.—A cable dispatch received here reports that the Japanese government has bought large quantities of cordite in London, which are being shipped to Japan as rapidly as the manufacturers can deliver it.

WRECKED IN A STORM

IS THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY OF PANAMA.

RAFTS LAND WITHOUT SURVIVOR.

Passenger List and Crew Number One Hundred—Steamer One of the Oldest On the Coast.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Advices from Pescadero, near San Francisco, say that the Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama, which left here Dec. 31 for South and Central America, has been wrecked near Waddell Beach, about 16 miles below Pescadero. The Panama had a passenger list of 70 and a crew of 30 or more.

In addition to her cabin passengers, the City of Panama carried 25 Chinese and 20 steerage passengers.

Life rafts fully provisioned and much wreckage marked "City of Panama" are coming ashore, but no sign of a survivor from the wreck.

The man who telephoned from Pescadero rode 16 miles on a horse from Waddell Beach. A storm has prevailed along the coast for the last 24 hours.

Littlefield's Statement.

Mr. Littlefield, a reputable citizen of Pescadero, about 50 miles below San Francisco, telephoned the following message:

Two life rafts came ashore at Waddell Beach. They contained oars, bathtubs, a barrel of water and box of crackers. J. W. Swineford found about two and a half miles below Waddell Beach two more rafts, equipped as those found at Waddell Beach. There were coils of long rope on the rafts, which were fastened together. The rafts were plainly marked "City of Panama."

Waddell Beach is 16 miles south of Pescadero. There is a vast quantity of wreckage a short distance from the shore, and the beach is being patrolled by ranchers to watch for bodies that might wash ashore.

The vessel was commanded by Capt. A. W. Nelson, who is making his first trip.

W. H. Pillsbury, a brother of Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, of the Marine Underwriters, was first officer of the Panama. He was chief officer of the Manchuria when she ran ashore at Kahili Island, near Honolulu. This was his second voyage on the City of Panama, but he has been long service on the Panama route.

The steamer was one of the oldest steamers on the coast. She was built in 1873 by J. Roach & Son, at Philadelphia, and brought around to this coast. She measured 260 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth and 20 feet in depth.

TWENTY ENTOMBED

When the Magazine in An Arizona Mine Exploded.

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 5.—A mining horror, the full extent of which is yet unknown, occurred in Denn mine in Lowell, when a large magazine exploded, killing one man upon the surface, fatally injuring three others and entombing 20 miners in the shaft, the mouth of which is closed.

A portion of the power house and shaft are wrecked. Grave fears are entertained that the men in the shaft were drowned or may perish for want of air before the mouth can be cleared. No estimate can be put on the financial loss.

Corncocks Held at Prohibitive Price.

Jct, Okla., Jan. 5.—The people of this village are in desperate straits as a result of the long-continued fuel famine. Wood is unobtainable and the price of corncocks is prohibitive. A few farmers are hauling coal from Enid, a distance of 40 miles. The last car of coal that reached Jct, several weeks ago, lasted 55 minutes.

Red Cross Report.

Washington, January 5.—The annual report of the American National Red Cross for 1906 was transmitted to Congress by Secretary Taft. The report says that all members should unite in the effort to bring our American National Red Cross up to the efficiency of the European and Japanese organizations.

Jap Flag Raised By Nippons.

Porterville, Cal., Jan. 5.—A crowd of Japanese laborers working on the tracks of the Southern Pacific company, near this city, assaulted Rzy Clark. After considerable difficulty 15 Japanese were arrested, taken to Visalia and placed in jail. During the fracas the Japanese are reported to have raised the Japanese flag.

Great Strike Ends.

Mexico City, Jan. 5.—As the result of the arbitration of President Diaz and Vice President Carot, the strike of the textile workers, the greatest strike Mexico has ever had, was brought to a close. The workmen will return to the 54 factories which have been closed.

Boycott the Japs.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The local Carpenters' union declared a boycott against the Japanese. Any member of the union who employs Japanese labor, patronizes Japanese merchants or purchases goods from employers of Japanese is to be fined \$10.

Greenland To Be Explored.

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—The Duke of Orleans has announced to his friends here that he intends to start a new expedition next spring in the ship Belgica to penetrate as far as possible along the northeast coast of Greenland.

BOMB HURLED AT BANK CASHIER.

BY CRANK WHO DEMANDS MONEY — KILLS 3 AND MAIMS 17.

Varies Packed With Explosives Found Showed That Bomb Thrower Was Expert.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5.—Three persons were killed and 17 injured by a bomb thrown in the Fourth Street National bank.

The bomb thrower, who has been identified as Italia Steele, was blown to pieces. The identification is doubtful, as it was made by a bunch of keys he carried.

The attack followed the refusal of the president of the bank, Richard H. Rushon, to give the man \$5,000. In many respects it was identical to the demand made by the bomb thrower Norcross, who attempted to end the life of Ittself Sage, and who was himself killed 15 years ago.

The greatest excitement followed the explosion. The bank building was partly demolished and at first it was thought the list of dead would reach 10 or 12. The awful concussion was felt for blocks, and it was believed that the building had been dynamited or that a boiler had exploded.

That the president of the bank was not killed was due to the fact that when the man came in to him he believed he was a crank and temporized with him. The stranger was assured that the cashier was the man to see. Whether Steele made any demand of the cashier will never be known. The cashier was killed instantly and Crump, who was nearest to him, never recovered consciousness sufficiently to say whether any talk took place between McClear and the bomb thrower.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—After 25 hours of rigid search Director of Public Safety McKelly and Capt. of Detectives Donaghy announced that they had made positive identification of the man who threw the bomb in the Fourth Street National bank. He is Italia Steele, whose family lives in Chicago. His name was found upon portions of the clothing in his room at the New Grant hotel, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, where he registered on Friday as R. Steele, of New York.

In the room was a store of weapons, dynamite fuses, electric fuses, cartridges and a general outfit, which convinced the police that the bomb thrower was not a weak-minded crank, but a determined man, who came to this city with the definite intention of robbing a bank.

Captain of Detectives Donaghy, however, thinks the chances are that Steele intended to operate by himself, tossing the bomb far from him and working during the excitement that was sure to follow. That he was an expert in the use of explosives was proven by the contents of his grip, discovered at the hotel. Besides articles of clothing showing that Steele must have been well over six feet in height, the grip contained one revolver, a box of cartridges, four yards of dynamite fuse, six long electric fuses, with loaded caps, ball of waxed cord, two files, nippers, wax, package of uncharged fuse caps.

SAY ROOSEVELT HAS BLUNDERED

Use of Negroes to Police the Philippines Will Cause Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 7.—That President Roosevelt has committed a great blunder in ordering all of the negro troops from the United States sent to the Philippines is the general verdict here.

A storm of censure has broken loose, and it is a significant fact that army and navy officers who are familiar with conditions in the Philippines are among the most vigorous critics of his course.

These officers say that the use of negro soldiers in policing the Philippines is bound to cause trouble and insurrection.

American Trade Booming.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor announces that this country now ranks third in the value of manufactures entering the world's international commerce, the amount of its exports for the past year having aggregated more than \$700,000,000. The exports have never even approximated those figures before, and the value of American trade in the foreign markets, the report adds, is twice as great now as eight years ago.

Raided Anarchist Meeting.

New York, Jan. 7.—Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and two others were arrested by detectives who broke up an anarchist meeting on the East Side. Emma Goldman made the speech which moved the police to action, while Berkman exhorted the audience to disobey the demand to disperse. Emma Goldman was introduced as the first speaker, but had not proceeded far when she was interrupted by the police. Some 600 persons attended the meeting.

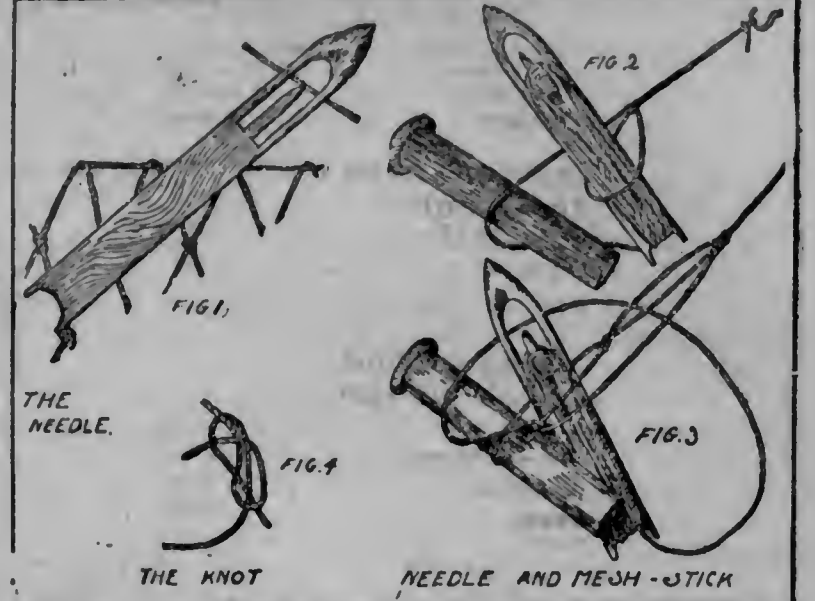
To Eat Whale Meat.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7.—Representatives of the Joya Shokai, a Japanese company at Nagasaki, have arrived here to contract for a supply of 500 tons monthly of white meat, which, it is said, will be used for food purposes.

First Snow in Years.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—Unusually cold weather is prevailing over Northern California, and for the first time since 1895 snow was visible on the hills surrounding San Francisco bay.

Netting and How You Can Make It



Netting is an art easily acquired, and is a pleasant pastime for both sexes, the greatest difficulty being to learn oneself away from the fascination of the work once the stitch has been earned. There is just enough movement to prevent your feeling wholly idle, leaving the thoughts to wander over the coming summer season when your hammock or tennis net will be put out. Besides, it lends an additional charm to those sought-after objects, to know that they are the weaving of your own hand, says the Montreal Herald. It may be too early to start making summer articles, but there are still things such as fishing nets, chair seats, and the like, which may be made for immediate use.

To those who are desirous of starting, the first thing to be done is to obtain the netting instruments. These latter consist of a needle (Fig. 1) and a mesh stick. The needle should be from seven to ten inches long and one inch wide, while the size of the mesh stick must be regulated by the fact that the mesh stick will make a mesh twice its own size, thus a stick half an inch square will make a one-inch mesh and so on in proportion.

Any youth at all handy will be able to make these instruments for himself, and then the material having been procured, work may be begun at once. To wind the cord on your needle put it over the point in the eye on one side, then down under the curve, and up around the point on the other side again. Fill it just enough to keep from slipping off. Tie the end of the cord to a hook screwed in the wall or to anything convenient, make a loop two or three inches from the end, and you are ready to begin the stitch (Fig. 2).

The stitch consists of two movements, the first to throw the cord around the mesh stick, and putting the needle through the loop you tied, the second to throw the cord to the left, so forming a loop, after running the needle under the mesh in the same direction. (Fig. 3.) When you have made it as wide as you wish, put a string through all the holes and fasten it to a hook. In the other rows you can keep the loops on the stick all the way across. For fastening, tie a knot like one shown in figure four.

A COLLEGE PRODIGY.

Freshman at Tufts Who is Only Eleven Years Old.

There entered Tufts college recently as a freshman a lad who holds the record as the youngest collegian in the country. He is Norbert Wenner, 11 years old, of No. 11 Bellevue street, Medford Hills, and the son of Prof. Leo Wenner, of Harvard, and he will be graduated, if all goes well, three years before the average youngster begins to think of entering college, or, in fact, is through high school. He knew his alphabet when he was 18 months old, and began to read when three years old. When he was eight he was reading Darwin, Huxley, Ribot and Haeckel, along with the works of other scientists and philosophers. His father is assistant professor of Slavonic languages at Harvard, and young Norbert is himself well versed in the languages taught by his sire at that institution.

Although far advanced in his mental development, says the New York Tribune, young Wenner is in every other way a normal, healthy boy, fond of outdoor sports, especially swimming and baseball.

The lad was born on November 26, 1894, at Columbia, Mo., where his father was then connected with the Missouri State university, but most of his life has been spent in Cambridge. He has had only three years and a half of schooling—half a year in the kindergarten, one year in the elementary grades and two years in the high school. He passed all his entrance examinations at Tufts last June, including those in trigonometry, botany and physiology. In college he will make philosophy his major study, and during his freshman year he will also take up history and differential and integral calculus.

The father says he would rather have a boy who is not so brilliant, as it would be easier to plan for him, but he adds: "What can I do? He knows enough to enter college. He is well and strong. He doesn't study too much; he is even lazy at times. What can I do but just let him go?" His father has been at Harvard for 11 years, and is a native of Russia, educated at Warsaw, Minsk and Berlin. He has lived in this country for 25 years. His mother is an American from the west.

Short Stature Hurts Kaiser.

Kaiser Wilhelm doubtless gave sincere welcome to the king and queen of Denmark when they visited him a few days ago, but there is equally little doubt that he felt some annoyance over the fact that he had to look up when speaking to her Danish majesty, for the queen overtops him by several inches. She is the tallest queen in Europe, standing fully six feet. The German emperor is shorter than his own wife, but that doesn't matter, for he always has her sit down or stand behind him a trifle when they are in public together.

Example Makes for Neatness.

In advocating the painting of machine tools with a light color, the Iron Age says it is a well recognized fact that the lighter and neater a shop the better and neater are the workmen. Quality of dress counts but little under manufacturing conditions, but a man who does neat, good work, is apt to be a man of neat personal habits, and, reversing the view-point, conditions which tend to make a man personally neater may be reflected in his work.

WHENCE CAME THE BIRDS?

An Indian Legend That is Still Believed by Many Tribes.

An Indian story that has been handed down, and is still believed by many Indian tribes, is one about the transformation of leaves into birds. Long years ago, when the world was young, the Great Spirit went about the earth making it beautiful. Wherever his feet touched the ground lovely trees and flowers sprang up. All summer the trees wore their short green dresses. The leaves were very happy, and they sang their sweet songs to the breeze as it passed them. One day the wind told them the time would soon come when they would have to fall from the trees and die. This made the leaves feel very sad, but they tried to be bright and do the best they could so as not to make the mother trees unhappy. But at last the time came, and they let go of the twigs and branches and fluttered to the ground. They lay perfectly quiet, not able to move except as the wind would lift them.

The Great Spirit saw them and thought they were so lovely that he did not want to see them die, but live and be beautiful forever, so he gave to each bright leaf a pair of wings and power to fly. Then he called them his "birds." From the red and brown leaves of the oak came the robins, and yellow birds from the yellow willow leaves, and from bright maple leaves he made the red birds. This is why the birds love the trees and always go to them to build their nests, and look for food and shade.

SHE'S SO RUDE.



"You naughty child, what did you heat the cat like that for?" "Mummy, I saw her spit on her hand and then rub it on her face!"

Neither Shakespeare Nor Bacon.

A new Daniel has come to judgment on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy and airily declares that neither one nor the other wrote the Shakespeare plays. Dr. Karl Bleibtreu, a noted German authority on literature and history, is the one who puts forward this view, coupling it with the claim that the man who did write the plays was Roger, earl of Rutland, who was born October 6, 1576, and who was a son-in-law of Sir Philip Sidney. Dr. Bleibtreu has devoted much research to English history, but he hardly lives up to his name, which is translatable "remain true," for he has previously written a book controverting the Baconian claims and declaring Shakespeare the real author—a view which is now repudiated.

